MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 23d. OCTOBER 1805. Number 1046.

Volume XXI.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all claims of Individuals against the Government of Ceylon on account of Expences incurred antecedent to the 1st. of August last, are to be delivered in to the Heads of the proper Departments at Columbo, on or before the 1st. of November [illegible] he Accounts of the said Government during the period of its administration by the late Governor, the Honorable Frederick North, will be finally closed in the island.

All applications subsequent to that period must be made direct to *His Majesty's Treasury in London*, as they will be considered as null and void by the Government of this island.

By his Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT,
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

Columbo, Oct. the 3d. 1805.

(A true Copy,)
GEORGE ARBUTHNOT,
Agent to the Government of Ceylon.

Fort St. George, 16th. Oct. 1805.

SPERMACETTI CANDLES.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler
HAVE FOR SALE.
A FEW BOXES OF
REMARKABLE FINE
Spermacetti
CANDLES.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Waddle, Inverarity & Co.
HAVE EXPOSED FOR SALE,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
HABERDASHERY,
AND
MILLINERY,
Landed from one of the Ships
GONE TO CALCUTTA,
Consisting of

LADIES Black Lace Cloaks, full trimmed, and made up in the present fashion.

Ladies Black Lace Veils and Sprigged, Ditto Ditto Ditto.

Rich white Silk Oilet Mitts, white Mitts and Gloves.

Oilet Gloves, Netted Mitts and Opera Mitts and Gloves.

Rich figured Silk Handkerchiefs.

Split Straw Dress Hats and Bonnets,

Superfine white sewed Chip Do. & Do.

Ditto with open-work Trimmings,

AND

AN [illegible]TENSIVE ASSORTMENT

OF

FASH[illegible]ABLE FEATHERS,

FLOWERS, &c.

*** The above Assortment being laid in by one of the first Houses in London, and sent out [illegible] Commission, will be Sold on moderate ter[illegible]

Madras [illegible]xchange, 22d. Oct. 1805.

LIQUORS.

Messrs. Waddle, Inverarity & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
AT [illegible]EIR GODOWNS,

CLA[illegible] HO[illegible]K, SHERRY and POR[illegible] first Houses in London.

MADEIRA at [illegible]o Pagodas per Pipe.

Real Holland's [illegible] in large Cases.

CONIAC B[illegible]Y, and [illegible]old Jamaica RUM [illegible]s.

Madras [illegible]

Advertisement.

Madeira Wine,

At 200 Pagodas per Pipe,
At 150 Ditto per Ditto.

THESE WINES
ARE OLD, AND OF GOOD QUALITY,
APPLY TO
MESSIEURS
HUNTER & HAY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

W. M. Gibson,

TAKES this opportunity to return his thanks to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, for the support he has received, and to acquaint them, he has THIS-DAY
ADMITTED
MR. HARRY HARMOOD SMITH,
A PARTNER,
IN THE BUSINESS,
which will be carried on,
UNDER THE FIRM
OF

Gibson & Smith,

who solicit a continuance of those favors from their Friends and the Public.

Madras, 18th. October, 1805.

For Private Sale.

(With the privity of the Mortgagees.)

BY ORDER OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
MESSIEURS
Chase, Chinnery, McDouall & Co.

A GARDEN HOUSE, situate near Choultry Plain, contiguous to the causeway, with FURNITURE, in the occupation of His Excellency SIR EDWARD PELLEW, *Bart.* and Rented to the Honorable Company, for 150 Pagodas per Mensum.---For further particulars apply to the Agent, at his Office in Popham's Broadway.

ED. WATTS,
Agent for the Trustees.

Madras, 9th. October, 1805.

For Private Sale.

BY ORDER OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
MESSIEURS
Chase, Chinnery, McDouall & Co.

A HOUSE, situate in the Fort, at the corner of the North Street, near to the Ramparts, and occupied at present by the SUDDER ADAWLUT COURT.---For further particulars enquire at the Office of the Agent in Popham's Broadway.

ED. WATTS,
Agent for the Trustees.

Madras, 9th. October, 1805.

For Private Sale.

BY ORD[illegible]R OF
THE TR[illegible]STEES
OF TH[illegible]M OF
[illegible]S
Chase, C[illegible]Douall & Co

A[illegible]SE situate
[illegible]t. Thom
[illegible]stle.---I
[illegible]ice

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 24th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock.
AN INVOICE OF
BEDDING,
CLOTHING,
AND
STORES,
Advertised in a former Paper.
The Remainder of which will be Sold on
SATURDAY.
AND
On Monday the 28th. Instant,
AN INVOICE OF
MEDICINES,
AS SPECIFIED IN THE
Last Courier and Government Gazette.
AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Tomorrow Thursday the 24th,
WILL BE SOLD,

A GREY CARRIAGE HORSE, of high cast; parted with, for no other reason, than that the Owner has no further occasion for him.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
On THURSDAY the 31st. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 O'clock,
(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)
A QUANTITY OF
SUGAR CANDY,
IN TUBS.

☞ *It will be sold one Tub in a lot, for the Convenience of Purchasers.*

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN.
A FEW KEGS OF
BENGAL BUTTER,
AND
A FEW CASKS OF
BRISKETS
AND
[illegible]OUNDS of BEEF,

☞ The above are just rece[illegible]d from Bengal, and are in high [illegible]servation.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,
HYSON TE[illegible]
of
A SUPERIOR QUALI[illegible]
AT
One Pagoda per Pou[illegible]
FOR READY MON[illegible]

To be Let,

BY THE DAY OR MON[illegible]

TEA[illegible]POST-C[illegible]ISES, with Stre[illegible] [illegible] HO[illegible] that are warra[illegible]

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 25th. Instant,
At 11 O'clock.

FORTY Pieces of Bengal Bootinys,

Twenty Pieces of Mugga Dooties,

Forty Pieces of Red Baffities,

Thirty Pieces of Bengal Charcanas and Doorias,

Twenty Pieces of 20 Punjum Cloths,

Thirty Dozens of Cotton Hose,

Forty Dozens of Black & Red Pencils,

A few Colour Boxes,

A few Mahogany Writing Escrutoirs,

Twenty Pairs of Shoes,

A few Men's Black Fine and Coarse Hats, &c. &c.

AND
SEVERAL ARTICLES OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY the 25th. Instant,
At 11 O'Clock,

A LARGE set of Black-wood Dining Tables—a set of ditto Side-boards—a pair of Mahogany Card Tables—six Black-wood Arm Chairs—six Teak-wood ditto—a Child's Cot—two Teakwood Liquor Cases.

AND
A COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
At One O'clock,
Several Tents—Horses—and Bandies,

For Sale on Commission,

By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

EXCELLENT OLD MADEIRA WINE in Pipes, at 150 Pagodas.

Ditto Ditto in Quarter Pipes from the House of Philps, and Co. at 45 Pagodas.

Excellent FRENCH CLARET per Dozen at 5 Ditto.

Ditto Bells Guernsey CLARET Ditto at 5 Pagodas.

OLD MADEIRA WINE, Ditto at 4½ Pagodas.

OLD PORT WINE Ditto at 4 Pagodas.

Excellent PALE ALE Ditto at 2¼ Pagodas.

REAL CONIAC BRANDY Ditto at 6 Pagodas.

Ditto Ditto in Kegs from 5 to 11 Gallons, at 1 and a half Pagoda per Gallon.

Real HOLLAND'S GIN, in Cases of 1[illegible] Bottles, at 9 Pagodas.

Ditto, Ditto, in half Cases of 12 Ditto, at 5 Pagodas.

BRANDY FRUITS in Cases of 12 Flasks, at 6 Pagodas.

Red and White CONSTANTIA, in Pints, at per dozen, 5 Pagodas.

FRONTIGNIAC in 4 dozen cases, at 5 [illegible]das per dozen,

[illegible]ONIAC BRANDY, of a very superior quality, in cases of 12 dozen, at 5 Pagodas by the Chest.

For Private Sale.

By HEEFKE FAURE and Co.
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
BEING A
CONSIGNMENT,
JUST RECEIVED.
BOURDEAUX
CLARET
Of a [illegible]e[illegible] avor & [illegible]
at 4[illegible] das per [illegible]

REAL HO[illegible]
IN LARGE CA[illegible]
DITTO in Sma[illegible]
Ditto Coniac BRAND[illegible] in Bottles,
Fresh [illegible]

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 23d. October 1805.

Extract of a Letter, dated H. C. ship Castlereagh, at St. Helena, 11th. July, 1805.

"AFTER a very tedious passage of fourteen weeks and three days, we arrived at this Island, on the 20th. of June. Admiral Rainier, General Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the Passengers all well;—The casualties on the Voyage only three:—that is to say, CAPTAIN MERITON of the Sovereign, who died soon after we sailed,—JAMES EDE, Esq. the head of an Agency House in Calcutta, who died on the 10th. of April, on board the Sovereign,—and DOCTOR KING, formerly of the Madras Establishment, who died on board the Wellesley, a short time before our arrival. We were somewhat surprised to find Sir Thomas Strange, Mr. Compton, and Mrs. Parsons, at the Island. where they had been for about three Months, having quitted the American Ship on which they proceeded from Madras.

"The events of the voyage were few and uninteresting,—we spoke only one Vessel, the Portugese Ship Sparta, homeward bound from Calcutta, which she left the 17th. of March: This was on the 16th. of May, & on the 29th. of that month we doubled the Cape of Good Hope.

"At St. Helena we learnt that the BELLONA, French Privateer, had been cruising off the Island, and had captured a Whaler, the Captain and Crew of which she had set on shore here. In consideration of the forlorn situation of the Captain of this Vessel, a SUBSCRIPTION was set on foot in his behalf,—to which I noticed the name of the respectable and humane Admiral Rainier, for £.100, and those of the Governor, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, for £.50 each, with many other handsome donations.

"Admiral Rainier gave public Breakfasts every morning during our stay here:—a liberal attention, of which every one was happy to enjoy the benefit; for, from the great number of the Shipping, and the numerous Passengers on board them, the Island was nearly exhausted of Provisions and Liquors of every kind:—such as were to be procured were at the most extravagant rates:—to wit—£. 3 10 for a dozen of Madeira—£. 1 12 for Beer—bad Butter and Cheese 3 Shillings a pound—a Chicken 15 Shillings. A person belonging to the Georgiana Brig, who had brought 4 Dozen of Fowls from the African shore, sold them for £. 40 Sterling.—The Charge for Board and Lodging, 2 Guineas per day:—hospitality and all its attendent virtues, were, as you may easily suppose, totally unknown:—in short, to use some of the words of a popular Song—

"At this little Island
"You may die, and be d——
"If you have not an Abraham Newland."

"A Danish Ship is here, which spoke an American Ship at Sea, the Commander of which reported, that War had been declared between France and Sweden.

"It is worthy of remark, that when Admiral Rainier first came to India in command, he gave convoy to the largest Fleet of Indiamen that ever sailed from England; and that he now takes home the largest Fleet, perhaps, that ever sailed from this Island,—THIRTY-SEVEN SAIL of richly-laden ships."

As, from the above Letter, it appears that the Bellona, french privateer, had been cruising for some time off St. Helena, we imagine that it could not have been that Vessel which recently captured the Endeavour of Bombay. The Bellona is also of much greater force than the Privateer described in the Bombay papers.

We have letters from Tranquebar, which mention the arrival of the Whaler, captured off St. Helena, at the Isle of France.

Letters from the southward mention the loss of the Ship TULERETT, prize to the Terpsichore. It appears, that on her passage to Ceylon she sprung a dangerous leak, and the Water continuing to encrease, it was found necessar[y] to run the Ship on shore, to the northward [of] Pondicherry.

By a late departure from Bombay the following PASSENGERS have proceeded to EUROPE:—Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Mitchell, Captain Thomas Barrow, late commander of the Honorable Company's ship Sir Edward Hughes, Captain D. Mitchell, Bombay military Establishment, Miss E. M. Stewart, and Miss Ogilvie.

HEADS OF INFORMATION FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TALIEN is lately dead at Alicant, where he [...]ded [...] agent for comme[rcial] affairs [...] [...]y of *Jerome B*[...]*te* ar[riv]ed at [...] latter end of M[...] [...] Sweden in [...]t with Russia [...] [...]f de[...] [...]e [...] Russian General [...]de fro[m] Berlin, the King [...] picture on a snuff-box, set [...] Majesty likewise delivered [...]wn hands, a letter which he had himself written to the Emperor Alexander, containing the *ultimatum* of the Prussian Cabinet on the subjects which have lately been in discussion between the two Courts.

The negociations which have already taken place, are principally those which had in view the re-establishmen[t of p]eace between England and France.

Sir John Colpoys—Chairman of the NAVY CLUB, sent cards of invitation to the members, requesting their special attendance, as LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE was to honor them with his presence.

Sir William Pulteney, the richest commoner in Great Britain—died intestate,

The celebrated Doctor Paley, died early in June.

Extract of a Letter from Penang, dated August 27, 1805.

"This day anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's ship Ocean, from Madras, which she left on the 12th. instant, in company with the Earl Howe and Windham, Indiamen, also arrived here: the former on the 25th, and the latter yesterday. Lord George Stuart and his Lady, are passengers."

BOMBAY CASTLE,—26th. September.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, for the information of those interested in the shipping of the several Presidencies in India, that for the purpose of improving and extending the effect of the LIGHT HOUSE on COLLABA, *the Light will not be exhibited* during the ensuing month of *December*.

CALCUTTA,—30th. September.

This morning accounts were received of the arrival from St. Helena, of the Honorable Company's Ships PHŒNIX, Captain Ramsden, and CALCUTTA, Captain Reddie.

PASSENGERS,

PHOENIX.—Mr. John Macartney—Mr. W. Cunningham—Mr. David Dowie—Mr. Robt. Lemoury—Mr. Jas. Baugh, *Cadets*—Mr. H. Turner, *Assistant Surgeon*,—Mr. Thomas Milner, *Free Mariner*.

CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. O'Hara, and Mr. J. Kerr, *Cadets*.

These ships sailed from St. Helena, on the 16th of July, and bring accounts of the safe arrival of the following Ships at that Island.

Winchelsea,—Glatton,—Cirencester,—Marquis of Ely,—Thames,—Canton,—Walmer Castle.—Marquis Wellesley,—Lady Jane Dundas,—Lord Castlereagh,—Marchioness of Exeter,—Asia,—Lord Nelson,—Monarch,—Alexander,—Fame,—Sir William Bensley,—Sovereign—Experiment,—Earl St. Vincent,—Walthamstowe,—Dover Castle,—Bengal,—Lady Burges,—Perseverance,—Neptune,—Arniston,—Taunton Castle,—Ceres,—Royal Charlotte,—Alnwick Castle,—True Briton,—Cuffnells.

These ships sailed from St. Helena for England on the 11th of July, under convoy of his Majesty's ships TRIDENT, and ATHENIENNE, of 64 guns each, and the MEDIATOR frigate.

The BELLE PACKET, Captain Foggo, arrived at St. Helena, on the 28th of June, and proceeded on her voyage to England, the next day.

The Honorable Company's ship Admiral Gardner, Captain Saltwell, from Bencoolen, arrived at St. Helena, on the 11th of July, and sailed the same day with the Fleet.

The Danish ship Holstein, arrived at St. Helena on the 3d, and sailed for Copenhagen on the 10th of April. A Portuguese ship had also arrived from Calcutta.

APPOINTMENTS.

MR. CHARLES FULLERTON, Assistant to the Judge of the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

COLONEL FORBES, to Command the Forces in Malabar and Canara.

CAPT. HAY, to Command the Escort of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

LIEUT. R. G. WILSON, to be Assistant to the Officer Commanding the Cadet Company.

MEDICAL OFFICERS POSTED TO CORPS.

Surgeon J. Annesly, to the 1st. Regiment N. C.—John White, 2d. Do.—Richard Stone, 3d. Do.—William Yates, 4th. Do.—W. Colquhoun, 5th. Do.—A. Jones, 6th. Do.—A. Taylor, 7th. Do.—W. D. Greaves, 6th. N. I.—W. Betty, 7th. Do.—C. Rogers, 12th Do.—H. Gord[on], 13th. Do.—John Andrews, 14th. Do.—John Fo[...], 17th. Do.—Alex. Stewart, 21st. Do.—G. W[...] 22d. Do.

[...] Surgeon THOMAS WYLLIE, to the 2d. Re[gular Nat]ive Cavalry.

BIRTHS.

[...] Lady of P. CHERRY Esq. Judge and Ma[gistrate of Zi]llah Ganjam, of a daughter.

[...] of EDWARD WATTS Esq. of a Son.

[...]ount, the Lady of GEORGE READ Esq. of [...]

ROME,—17th. May.

[...] [...]ess the Pope arrived in this capi[tal yester]day, about 4 o'clock p. m. his Ho[liness's] [...] guard had proceeded to the frontiers of [...] to meet him. When the Pope entered [...]rs—he was received by Cardinal York [...] [...]man of the age of 92 years, and Arch- [...] St. Peters, at the Basilique gate at the [...] [...]e sacred College and all the clergy. Th[...] having re-ente[red] the cap[ital] of the C[hristi]an world, the Alt[ar of] St. P[eter] wa[s] [...] end of his jour[ney] [...] thi[...] [...]ir[...]elf on hi[...] Go[...] *Te Deum*—and the benediction of the holy sacrament was solemnly given to the people, who were crouding from every part of Rome to the Church and palace of St. Peter.

GENOA,—14th. May.

Letters have been received, stating that a Spanish fleet of six ships of the line and two frigates, had sailed from the port of Carthagena for Cadiz. Four of these ships carry 84 guns, and the other two 120 guns.

The Squadrons destined for the Mediterranean, are entirely armed and equipped. A division, consisting of two ships of the Line, three frigates, and four Corvettes, sailed three days ago.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—12th. May.

The new Grand Visir, Ishmael Pacha, has already been invested with his eminent situation. He is a well informed, active and upright man, and who possesses the confidence of the Grand Seigneur, and the esteem of the nation.

The Porte has received official intelligence from Egypt, from whence it is led to believe that the governor Hourschile Pacha, is at present in possession of Grand Cairo. The commercial relations between Constantinople and the different ports in that country have hitherto continued without interruption.

M. Joubert, first interpreter to the French government, who last year was charged with a commission to the Ottoman Porte, has arrived here a few days ago. He has announced to the Ries effendi, that he is the bearer of a letter from the EMPEROR NAPOLEON for the Grand Seigneur, and that he had directions to put the letter into the proper hands of the Sublime Port, at a particular audience. The Ries Effendi, replied, that according to established usuage, that such a particular audience could only be granted to an Ambassador or a minister, and consequently that the letter brought by M. Joubert, must be transmitted to the Sublime Port by the Grand Visir, or the minister for foreign affairs.

MILAN,—24th. May.

THE following is the FORMULA of the OATH taken by the EMPEROR BONAPARTE, on the day of his CORONATION as KING of ITALY.

"I SWEAR to maintain the INTEGRITY of the Kingdom; to respect, and cause to be respected the RELIGION of the state, to respect and cause to be respected the equality of rights, and political and civil rights, and the irrevokability of the sale of national property; *not* to establish any impost, or levy any tax, otherwise that by law established, and solely to govern with a view to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the people of ITALY."

The resolution taken by the city of Verona respecting a monument to be erected in honor of the Emperor and King Napoleon, is to the following effect,—That the street immediately beyond *Place Neuve*, shall be called *rue Bonaparte*, and in the hexagon of that street opposite Place Neuve there shall be constructed a most magnificient TEMPLE dedicated to the glory of Bonaparte—the Council of *Bergame* have decreed the erection of a Triumphial arch, at the gate of Ozio, which is for ever hereafter to bear the name of the gate of Napoleon.

Prussia, it is said, persists in her determination to oppose the military projects of Sweden, while Sweden has demanded the assistance of Russia by virtue of the first and third articles of the treaty of 1799, to vindicate her independence against the menaces of Prussia.

MADRID,—4th. May.

The Court Gazette contains the following report, addressed by Lieutenant Pennarenda to the Prince of Peace.

"In conformity to the orders which I received from the Captain General of this Kingdom; on the 23d April I weighed from the roads of Valence with the division of guarda costas, under my command, in order to give chase to some English cruisers, which according to the accounts I had received, were cruising between Cape Canet and Orepira. I steered so as to conceal my intention, and by the favor of the darkness of the night I succeeded in getting the English cruisers between my division and the land. At day light on the 24th I discovered *a sail* about three leagues to the Southward of Cape Canet, on whom, with all my division I bore down upon under a press of sail. In about six hours I found myself within gun shot of the chase, when we shewed our colours, and the strange sail hoisted English colours, when a brisk and well directed cannonade immediately commenced on both sides. The enemy, however, soon made all sail from us, keeping firing her stern chasers and we pursued, and when within about a pistol shot distance she struck. On taking possession of the prize we found she had received several shot between wind and water, and notwithstanding every exertion was made to save her, she unfortunately *sunk*, immediately after we had shifted the prisoners.

PARIS—3d. June.

The OFFICIAL *Journal, has published the following report, made to the Minister of Marine, by Lieutenant Langlois, commanding the Brig Sylph.*

"I hasten to lay before your Excellency the result of my late cruise on the coasts of England, Scotland and Ireland. I weighed fro[m] Dunkirk on the 5th April, on the 9th. I captured [and] sunk 2 English ships, the Margery and the Hunte[r, fr]om Dryburgh in Scotland, in ballast bound to R[...] each of them about 140 tons. I took on board the [...] [...]essels amounting to 16 hands.

"On the 14th. I f[...] [...]red the ship James of London of 2[...] [...]f 28 men, in ballast, from Lo[...] [...]r having taken out of [...] [...] the [...]fistance of the [...] On the 18th [...] Bowman, [...] [...]eric[...] [...]h[...]

"On the 19th, I fell in with the French cruiser the Napoleon, Capt. Quoniam, belonging to Bourdeaux, who informed me, that after an obstinate engagement he had captured an English letter of Marque, from Liverpool, bound to Demerara, and made 50 prisoners.

"On the 22d I boarded the ship Ann, Capt. Ryan, from Ross, bound to St. John's in Newfoundland, having on board a crew of seven men, and sixty four passengers, besides fifteen women and children. Finding it impossible to take on board such a number of prisoners, determined me only to take from that ship three hostages, who, also with the capt. signed a list of the prisoners, with an engagement to send to France a similar number of French prisoners. I afterwards dispatched the pr[ize] to an English port.

"On the 4th. of May I took and burnt, about six leagues from the land, the ship Jenny and William of London, of eighty-five tons, from Cork bound to Westport, laden with flax seed; she had on board a crew of four men.

"On the 12th. I captured the ship Friends, Captain Kavanagh, having on board ninety-three people including her crew, from Waterford, bound to Newfoundland, the following day I took the ship Good Intent, belonging to Dartmouth, Captain Richard Phelan, also from Waterford, bound to Newfoundland, the latter vessel had on board one hundred and fourteen people including her crew.

"I adopted the same conduct towards [...] [...] [...]sels, and for the same reason, that I had forme[rl]y done with respect to the Ann; and I dispatched them [to] England having detained four hostages from each [...]

"On the 20th I was chased the whole day by an English frigate, but sailed better than her, I lost sight of her in the night. On the 22d. I entered the Port of passage in order to put on shore fifty-seven prisoners, amongst whom were the hostages which I had detained, selected from the most distinguished of the officers and passengers."

PETERSBURGH,—13th. May.

The EMBASSY going to CHINA, consists of two hundred and thirty nine persons, amongst whom are one Colonel and five officers of the Emperor's suite. The embassy will proceed in three different divisions, the first will [beg]in its march on the 13th. or 16th. of this month, and the last, towards the latter end of June. The point of re-union is Irkurk Keatcha, a place situated on the frontiers, and from thence it is 1100 *versts* to Pekin. Five hundred horses are placed at the different stations for the Embassy.

Extract of a Letter from General Ferrand, Commanding the Spanish part of St. Domingo, to the Minister of Marine.

St. DOMINGO, 28th. March.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that since the 16th. of Ventose, the revolted Negroes, under the orders of Christophe, Clairvaux, Petion, and Dair, to the amount of 8000 men have invaded the Spanish part of St Domingo, and have blockaded this place. Every measure of defence has been adopted, and the garrison and the National Guards, have conducted themselves with a degree of bravery, far beyond my warmest eulogy, but since the reinforcement brought by Admiral Missiessy's squadron, I find myself perfectly secure from any attempt. The Negroes have raised the seige, and fearing for the Cape, and their other establishments have retired into the French part of the Island.

MILAN,—15th. May.

Among other benefactions published of our gracious Sovereign, the following is mentioned: Pierre Durat, a young invalid, who, in fighting under his Majesty in Italy, Egypt, and Syria, had received *twenty two wounds*, and who had *lost* before Aboukir *both his arms*, bowed to his Majesty when entering his carriage, being asked by the Emperor where he had been maimed in that manner? he answered, "Sire! I am proud to say, under your Majesty in Egypt; and I only regret, that I have not two arms more; they should be employed in chastising your Majesty's remaining enemies." The Emperor ordered immediately General Duroc to take down his name, and to give him ten louis. The next day, he received an Imperial Patent, allowing him a pension of 200 livres, 8l. a-year.

KNIGHTS OF THE CRESCENT.

* MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY.

* Earl of Elgin,	Sir Eyre Coote,
* Earl of Cavan,	Sir John Cradock,
* Lord Nelson,	Sir John Warren,
* Lord Keith,	* Sir David Baird,
* Lord Hutchinson,	* Sir John Stuart,

The * perfixed to the names denotes those who have the AIGRETTE, as well as the STAR.

JUDGE HARDINGE's COMMENTARY,

ON LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S ACT.

"By this (new) Law, if a man *attempts to shoot* at his neighbour, under [cir]cumstances which, if he killed him would constitute *murder*, the ATTEMPT *alone* is a capital offence.

"By the same Law, if a man shall *cut* and *stab*, so that if he be killed it would be *murder*, the *wound*, thus inflicted, though it should not be fatal to life, is imputed as a capital felony.

"This new Law, which is known by the name of *Lord Ellenborough's Act*, is accused by superficial men as intemperately severe, but nothing is more unlike the genuis of its policy than such a description; the genius of it is mercy, and the benevolent object is to guard the peaceful against the turbulent."

HINT FOR A *CABINET PICTURE.*

As a pendant to that of his MAJESTY reviewing his Troops, a copy *with em*[...] from Sir WILLIAM BEECHEY.

A great Personage [...] his co[...] [...]al Servant at Dinner, with a [...] [...]te[...] [...]e table covered with *Loa*[...] [...]*es*, marked "President of the Co[...] Peerage"—"Blue Ribband," &c. [...] from the one mouth, "*Help yourself.*"—[...] the other, "*Never before sat I in such a P*[...]*ce.*"

FROM THE FRANCFORT JOURNAL.

A le[illegible]er from Madrid says—"A great quan[illegible] of [illegible]y artillery is to be immediately con[illegible] from Segovia. All the other military [illegible]tions are going on with the utmost acti[illegible], and every thing announces, that the war with England will be prosecuted with vigour.

"Packets have been dispatched to our American possessions. Several vessels were, indeed, dispatched to that quarter, some time ago, to inform them of the state of our affairs and expectations, and there is reason to believe, that they eluded the vigilance of the English.

"Spain, at present, possesses a naval force of sixty-five sail of the line, some of them of the heaviest rate, and a proportionable number of frigates, corvettes, and other vessels of war."

We learn, by letters from Genoa, that the French Minister, has concluded a new Treaty in the name of his Sovereign, with the Regency of the Ligurian Republic.—According to this treaty, the Emperor *Napoleon* engages to bring [illegible]eace between the Ligurians, and the [illegible]ary; or, should it be necessary, to place their shipping under the protection of his flag. On the other hand, the Republic stipulates, to place at the disposal of France, during the present war, *six thousand seamen*, four thousand of whom are to be furnished with the least possible delay. Her harbours, arsenals, docks, and dock-yards, are also to be widened, at her own expence, and to be placed at the disposal of France, during the same period, for the purpose of building therein ships of the line. The Ligurians are also to put the *Emperor* in possession of a ship of the line, a frigate, and two corvettes, which are already finished.

"It was reported at Vienna, on the 22d. ult. that the French troops were approaching the city of Naples.

VIENNA,—It is said, that a new rule is to be made, which will forbid, on pain of Imperial censure, the printing or publishing, for the future, of any kind of ROMANCES in the Austrian States. Those that have been already published by permission, will not be allowed to be advertised in the Public Journals.

The Diet of Wirtembergh has addressed the Elector on the subject of the arrests which have lately taken place in that country, a representation of which the following is the substance:

"His Electoral Highness has nominated, to direct the process in the case of the conspiracy, a private Commission, composed of Members of the Privy Council and of the Regency, who appointed for their Secretary the Secretary of the Privy Council. This commission has continued its functions until the present time, without the Regency of the country having approved the establishment of the extraordinary commission, and without this last having issued ulterior instructions and directions of procedure to the regular and only competent authority. The Members of the Diet are certainly very far from wishing to retard, in any manner, the measures tending to discover the crime and the criminals which may exist, according to what His Electoral Highness has published; but, they believe they should violate the most sacred of their duties, if they lost sight of the principles sactioned by the common jurisprudence in Germany, as well as by the fundamental laws of Wirtemberg. Your Electoral Highness cannot be ignorant that the observance of these legal forms was never in contradiction, as to such informations, with the application of the legal means to discover the truth; and if these are cares, in which the safety of the Sovereign, justify the prompt arrest of persons suspected on light grounds, the Constitution of Wirtemberg expressly requires, that the proceedings shall take place conformably with the strict observance of forms which it has prescribed. The Members of the Diet are convinced that the Elector will never misinterpret the principles, or swerve from the said forms. They therefore pray his Highness to transfer this affair to the superior regency of Wirtemberg, and to subject the commission extraordinary to the said authority."

Every title of Journals and Almanacks being almost exhausted, Germany has just been enriched by a new paper, the name of which, for the purpose of exciting curiosity, is, *The German Ladies Journal*, writen by Ladies, and edited by Mesdames Vieland, Schilles, Rochitx, and Seume.

PARIS,—M. Hager, famous for works of vast erudition, and for the great undertaking which His Majesty has entrusted to him, of publishing at Paris a dictionary of the Chinese language, with Chinese characters, engraved by Fourmont [illegible] been occupied, for some time, in putting in order the 117,000 characters, now in the Imperial Printing-house. This immense work is fini[illegible] and nothing delays the impression of the dict[illegible]. Thus France will more and more justify the praise, which even the English grant her, of having made known the Chinese literature to the learned of Europe.

The department of La Vendee continues to be infested with ravenous Wolves, and, unfortunate[illegible]h which the country is covered, ha[illegible] rendered almost ineffectual every measure taken to destroy them.

The tenant of the LITTLE TRIANON*, at Versailles, some time since received orders to quit that house, and received a suitable indemnity. Since that it was thought that the destination of that beautiful place was going to be changed, and this hope has not been disappointed. Upon the 13th. instant their Imperial Majesties visited the Great and Little Trianon[illegible] good state and noble elegance of the pa[illegible] gardens struck their Majesties, who de[illegible]es[illegible] re from traversing the delicio[illegible] the [illegible]anon. Orders have been gi[illegible] the necessary repairs in both, and [illegible]en are to begin immediately,

* The favour[illegible] sure house of the late unfortunate Queen of [illegible]

THOUGHTS RESPECTING SPAIN.

It may appear rather paradoxical to assert that the destruction of the Spanish power in America, would be a benefit even to Spain. Of all the nations in Europe Spain is the poorest—as well as the most indolent. Her American possessions have destroyed all spirit of industry and enterprise—and though, like *Cræsus*, she can turn every thing into gold, she is forced to depend upon other nations for the commonest necessaries of life.

Her decline may be dated from the period of the discoveries of *Columbus*; and it is a curious fact, that the conquest of Mexico and Peru, and the possession of the mines of Potosi and La Plata, were speedily followed by a national bankruptcy, in the reign of Philip the 2d.

The exclusive possession of America has been equally detrimental to the national character of Spain. By encouraging idleness, it has rendered pride and gravity the prominent and unamiable features of the Spanish character.

But it would be hypocrisy to say that the benefiting Spain enters at all into *our* contemplation—we see that she is at present under the controul and influence of France—we suspect that she will, at no remote period, be *annexed* to France; and we wish to prevent the foreign possessions of Spain from following the fate and fortunes of the mother country.

The rendering South America independent, will produce the desired effect. The immediate consequences of that independence would be the opening of the trade to the enterprize and spirit of the European nations: of course that nation would be the *most* benefited, whose naval power and resources were the *most* extensive.

But it is not for her abundance in the precious metals alone that South America is so valuable; every article that can contribute to the happiness, the comfort, or the luxury of man, is to be found in those fertile regions. But the policy or indolence of the Spaniards, have cramped and confined the natural energies and resources of the country.

The avarice of gold and silver, the *auri fames*, like AARON's rod, has swallowed up all other pursuits, and Spain has never derived one-third of the advantages which she might have obtained from the possession of so valuable a territory. To this must be added, the oppressive system of Government she has adopted, which has so materially dimished the interest the natives have in the cultivation and improvement of the soil which they inhabit.

But if, unhappily, it should not be deemed advisable to carry so grand and beneficent a plan into execution—a plan so worthy of the valour, the vigour, the wealth, and the genius of this free nation, at least we shall hope that we shall insist upon the trade of South America being thrown open.

Not that that would be one-fiftieth part so beneficial to this country and to Europe, as the rendering the country independent; for Spain; remaining still the sovereign of the soil, might and would take every step that could check, restrict, or impede us—however easy it would be to prove that a free trade would be infinitely more beneficial even to her than her present narrow and confined system.

NORTHERN POWERS.

The revenues of the Russian Government are undetermined, but its resources are very great. Russia is yet a new country, but few of its natural treasures are explored, and none of them exhausted. Her military operations depend less than any other country upon financial calculation; her peace establishment comprises 700,000 men and 50,000 military servants; and possessing as she does 20,000,000 taxable male peasants employed in agriculture, her militar[illegible] force may be extended to any desired degree.

The Swedish army at present consists [illegible] 14.000 regular infantry; and 2000 cavalry 25,000 militia infantry: and 12,000 nationa[illegible] cavalry; there are 7,500 sailors in the Kin[illegible] service, and 15,000 more enrolled for th[illegible]; in addition to which 20,000 seamen could [illegible] drawn from the fisheries on the coast of Swede[illegible] and Finland.

The Danish army in Denmark and Hol[illegible]ein, amounts to about 25,000 regular troops, and 12,000 militia; and in Norway to about thirty thousand regulars and militia. There are six thousand seamen in the Royal service, and 20,000 more may at any time be assembled from the fisheries. The merchant service employs 18,000 more in about 300,000 tons of shipping.

Russia has in the Baltic 30 ships, of from 60 to 120 guns, and upwards of 700 gallies, gunboats, and other small armed vessels.

Sweden has a navy of 20 ships, carrying from 40 to 74 guns, and nearly 300 gallies.

Denmark has [illegible]ail of the line, and above 50 floating batte[illegible] gallies, &c.

Within the la[illegible] months, there have been erected i[illegible]ts of France 62 Statues and 24 Obe[illegible]our of his Majesty the Emperor.—O[illegible]ely been placed upon the Mountain of [illegible] Fifty-two Cities and Towns have [illegible]e honor of changing their names in[illegible]*poleon*: ther[illegible] already two hun[illegible]nty *Napo*[illegible] *naparte* squar[illegible]mber of streets [illegible]

MARTELLO TOWERS.

Different accounts from the Coast have spoken of the erection of Martello Towers for the defence of our Shores; but as the species of Fortification now generally erecting is of a different description from that of the original Martello Tower, it may be [illegible]essary to mark the distinction more accu[illegible] than has probably hitherto been done in the Public mind. The original Martello Tower is a small circular Fort mounted with a Gun, a certain number of which erected along a range of Coast, are capable of contributing very materially to its defence, by keeping even a formidable Enemy off for a considerable time. This Fort, is however, immovable, and the Gun placed in it can only act in one direction. The Forts or Batteries recently erected on some parts of the Coast, and to which some individuals have given the name of Martello Towers, are, on the contrary, capable of acting in any direction. They are, in fact, no other than the impregnable Battery invented some time since by an ingenious individual, who together with his invention, was neglected by Government, until the return of Mr. *Pitt* to office, when, in consequence of the strong recommendation of *Sir Sidney Smith*, the invention has been adopted by Government; and there is every reason to believe that it will answer the most sanguine expectations which may have been formed of its success,

The present Martello Towers, therefore, or Tower of Defence, or Impregnable Battery, by whatever name it may be called, is a triangular Tower moving upon a pivot, by means of rollers, and having one Gun of a large calibre mounted in one of the angles. This new species of Fortification is fixed in the ground, leaving a sufficient portion of it above to be enabled to work the gun, and command an extensive range of coast. The upper part is of wood, covered with sheet iron, and the top is covered with the same metal, so as to be bomb-proof; the whole is surrounded by a moderately deep trench. The peculiar excellence of this species of Fortification is, that it cannot be destroyed or injured by a cannonade, as a ball striking it can only glance along the surface, and by the impress given by which, the only consequence that follows is, that the Tower *turns round.* The cannon in the Tower may be worked with ease by three men, and the sight being taken, the piece may be instantly discharged, and with the greatest celerity again loaded, and thus a continual cannonade kept up upon an Enemy attempting to land, calculated by the weight of the balls which these cannon carry, to do the most serious mischief to the Vessels of the Invaders. The whole machine is of a very simple construction, and may be worked with the greatest ease; turning round with great celerity, the gun may be made to bear upon any point within its range in the whole space surrounding the Tower.

These kind of Towers are of course not intended to stand a regular siege, provision is therefore made, by means of a subterraneous passage, and a train of gun-powder to blow up the whole, together with the surrounding Enemy, in case the Invaders should have advanced so far as to render the effect of the Tower useless in repelling them, whilst those who were in the Fortification would have ample time to escape. There is also the means in the lower part of the Tower for those within to defend themselves with musquetry, in case the Enemy should have got into the Trench surrounding it. This kind of fortification is considered by many men of science and skill as the best possible means of defending a long range of Coast, as great slaughter may then be made amongst an Enemy, besides materially injuring their Vessels, whilst th[illegible]owers themselves, or the men in them, cannot be injured by the Enemy's fire, and they can only be rendered useless by the Invaders being in sufficient numbers to advance into the C[illegible]ntry, notwithstanding the slaughter made amongst them by the incessant fire kept up from the[illegible] Fortifications, which they cannot by any [illegible]ary means destroy or capture.

FASHION.

During the last Winter, a taste [illegible] display-ed among the leaders of fashion [illegible] higher circles, for ANTIQUE *Furniture.* [illegible]drawing-room in town, which can b[illegible]nt acquirements, has been, or is [illegible] ted up in the Egyptian antiq[illegible]nd among the articles which have [illegible]aim to notice, are the *Egyptian* Curtain[illegible]

Since the antiquities of Eg[illegible]t [illegible]een investigated, new light has b[illegible] upon that taste hitherto called the [illegible]l we are indebted to our own artis[illegible]stity with which they have copied [illegible] The curtain about to be descri[illegible]d for the drawing-room of one o[illegible]es in the kingdom. The cornice [illegible]shed on a rich crimson and black [illegible]nd, is on a very bold projectio[illegible] is occupied with heads of the Engli[illegible]arked by what those scientific people [illegible]meant to pourtray, when [illegible]y descri[illegible]er and might. Between the heads is [illegible] the *sphere*, supported by the winge[illegible]*b*, alluding to [illegible] power they [illegible]ed to [illegible]ve fro[illegible] Deity. The [illegible] drape[illegible][illegible]e of a deep y[illegible]olour, [illegible]he Sun's i[illegible]. The upper draperies are of a sky blue, intending to represent æther. The body of the curtain is maroon colour, assimilating to the earth, bordered with a rich yellow, decorated with *hieroglyphics* in black. The tassels and trimmings are of light blue, ornamented with spheres, and surmounted by the lunar orb, in burnished gold. In speaking of the form of this beautiful and unique article, it is necessary to add, that the body of the curtain hangs straight to the ground in continued folds, the border only being left full in view. The upper draperies are in simple easy festoons, after the manner of all ancient draperies, but with this peculiar characteristic of the Egyptian plinth. All the draperies of their hitherto discovered statues are in this style.

JUDGE JOHNSON.

The accounts from Dublin, respecting Judge *Johnson's* arrest, under a Bench Warrant from England, and his liberation by the *Chief Justice* of Ireland, by virtue of the Habeas Corpus act, should be received with caution—for no man of common sense will credit, what a Morning Paper of yesterday states, viz. "That the Counsel for the Judge contended, in his defence, *That the offence of the Libel (if any) was committed in* Ireland, *consequently, that he was not amenable to an* English *jurisdiction; and that the Crown Advocates made no reply.*"—The fact, however, is, that the Libel (if any) was published in England—and as the *publication* of every Libel constitutes its *offence*, the offender cannot legally be tried by a Jury of a country in which such offence was *not committed!*

It is an event much to be lamented, that so serious a misunderstanding should have taken place, between the high Judicial Authorities of *England*, and *Ireland*. It was sufficiently unfortunate, that any Judge should have rendered himself amenable to the criminal jurisprudence of either country—but how much more so, if it should prove, that the mode of bringing such supposed offender to justice, has been asserted by the *Judges* of England, and solemnly resisted by those of the *Irish Bench!*

SURINAM COURANT.

The English Language, it appears, is making some progress, though not "*pari passu*," with the Dutch in Surinam. The following curious specimens of our national orthography are extracted from the *Surinam Courant*:—

"ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. DE GRAAF, *a Smith in Irons Vorks*, habitant up the *Stoenbakkers Grogt*, himself recommend in the favour of the Shentlemens, and inhabitants of those Colonies, he shall himself acquainted from his Works at civil and exact manner.

"J. Stockel and Jan Planteau, in quality as Hexecutors of the deceased Mr. J. P. Roy, are requesting the Creditors and Deptors of the said estate to send in their claims in blanco, and to pay vat dey are indebted, at the kounting Howse of the first mentioned, and because it is very presumtif that some of the papers concerning the pretensions due to the said Estate are lost, the above mentioned Executors are requesting every one who might handle or receive in future any knowledge of such lost Papers to acquaint them of it.

"A SILVER RING IS LOST

in the street of Combe, being settled with five diaments stons I request every man, who find or have any notice of themselves for deliver them at "A. WEEMAN."

"By the Subscriber——Best Jamaica Rome by the Kallon, Hollandsh Gin, Coniac Brandi, Anisette, best Hyshon Tea, Red Oaker, Man and Woman Shoes, a good Negro Hostler, an elegant Hands Organ, a Piano-Farte, a Lot of Ground in Domine-street, wit a good Howse, Negro Houses, a quantity of Butter and other dry Goods——alle vhich vill be Shold on the most reasonable terms by "ARON JOSEPH.

"The Free Vomans SYBILLE van HOUT, request all inhabitants of dis Colonie no to give Credit to her Son N. R. von RIEBEN, because she no will be reshponsible vor him.

"Since a few day about, himself abshented from the Underwritten a Negro Girl, called JANSIE, and marked H. K. every men is requested, for no keep or ceal him, but to restore him to his law ful Master, who shall pay the usual rewards. J. KREUTZ."

"This evening nine o'clock it struck me to the very haert, that it was pleased to GOD to call up from this world my dear and tenderly beloved husband J. VALCKENAAR, Docter of Law, in his lifetime First Counsellor Fiscal of his Colony, and to give him the eternal bliss, as I trust in him I am grieved as much aga[illegible] because our six under aged children are lost with him a careful father.

"Widew VALCKENAAR.

A Volunteer being upon permanent duty la[illegible]tely in one of the principal towns in Lancashir[illegible] and meeting the Commanding Officer of anothe[illegible] corps in the street, did not salute him in [illegible] mann[illegible] The officer calling the [illegible] [illegible]m, [illegible] whether he did [illegible] [illegible]V[illegible] said, "*I conn*[illegible] [illegible]en [illegible]er informed hi[illegible] Colone[illegible] a co[illegible] replied [illegible] *a good pleace* the officer walked [illegible]

MODERN SONNET.

SUBLIME, SYMPATHETIC, POLITICAL AND MORAL!

TO A DEAD JACK ASS.

Farewell! thou amorous animal farewell!
  Thy *patience* ſo much longer than thine ears;
None but a Yorick's tender pen could tell,
  And call from *Brother's* eyes, a flood of tears!
Thou hadſt more worth than *Macedonia's King*,
  Than *Julius Cæſar*, or than *Bonaparte!*
The friend of man and not his foe I ſing!
  They drew a *dagger*, and you drew a *cart.*
Deteſted names, ah! what a fatal three!
  Thank Heav'n, before thee, *two* are gone to duſt;
The other ſoon I hope will follow thee,
  For follow thee aſſuredly he muſt!
Yes he muſt die, tho Frenchmen cry alas!
Thus falls the *Hero*, and thus falls the *Aſs!*

MUTTRA, Sept. 12, 1805.

"Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of the Battle of Delhi, an elegant entertainment was given by Lord LAKE, to the Officers of the 2d. and 3d. Regiments of Cavalry, and the 15th. Native Infantry, the Corps at this ſtation preſent on the memorable occaſion.

"The rooms of his Lordſhip's Houſe not being ſufficiently ſpacious, tents were pitched for the reception of the company, which conſiſted of about ſixty.

"The following Toaſts were drank:---

"This Memorable Day.
"The KING.
"The Prince of Wales.
"The Queen, and Royal Family.
"The Duke of York, and the Army.
"Our late Governor General—under whoſe auſpi-
"ces, the battle of Delhi was fought. A ſafe paſſage
"to him, and may he be received at Home, with all
"the honors due to his merit."

"This was followed by a burſt of enthuſiaſtic applauſe."

"Marquis Cornwallis.
"The Bengal Army, and to him who led it on to victory and glory, on this Memorable day."

"This Toaſt was alſo drank amid the warmeſt and moſt heart-felt acclamations."

"A Song followed, the concluding Stanza of which runs thus:---

"Let each now fill his glaſs, Sir,
  "A bumper to the brim,
"And let the Toaſt now paſs, Sir,
  "With three times three to *Him.*
"And every honeſt Soldier, who
  "His deeds in mem'ry bears,
"Drink to General Lake, Commander in Chief,
  "And the Britiſh Grenadiers."

"This was complied with eagerly as before."

"General Wellesley, and the Army in the Deckan.
"The Wooden Walls of Old England,
"Colonel Lake,"

"Who was abſent, was next given by a ſtranger, and moſt feelingly and cordially drank.

"Colonel Malcolm, and the Myſore.
"The different Corps."

"And many other loyal and appropriate toaſts were drank, and not a ſoul flinched from a bumper.

"Lord Lake left the table about 12 o'clock, but many of the party ſat to a later hour. The feſtivity of the evening was, like Lord Lake's urbanity and attention, uninterrupted."

Additional heads of information received by the Overland Diſpatch, to the 10th. June.

County Meetings are holding for voting an extenſion of the object of the Naval Enquiry, by carrying the principle thereof through the Army and other departments. Accordingly a Bill has paſſed the Commons for a military commiſſion, with a diſcretionary power to look back as far as they ſhall find occaſion.

A conditional treaty is ſaid to concluded and ratified with Ruſſia; but it only provides for another attempt being made by Ruſſia, to effect a general Peace with Bonaparte.

In the Moniteur of the 31ſt. of May it is ſaid that upon the remonſtrance of the French and Spaniſh Miniſters the Prince Regent of Portugal required General Craig's Force to leave the Tagus in 48 hours.

Mr. Pitt had aſſured a deputation of the Weſt India Merchants that Government had diſpatched thither twenty ſhips of the line.

The American papers ſtate, that the Vanguard of 74 guns and the Princeſs Charlotte, are loſt on the coaſt of Florida.

Admiral Cornwallis had reſumed the Command of the Channel fleet.

Admiral Cochrane is appointed Commander in Chief at the Windward Iſlands, in the room of Sir Samuel Hood.

Genoa is to be incorporated into the new Kingdom of Italy.

The ſecond Expedition, which is to be commanded by Sir Eyre Coote will ſhortly be ready. There Regiments now at Portſmouth are [u]nder orders to embark, and they will be join[e]d by the 10th. which is at Cork—This Expe[d]ition is intended for Jamaica, in the apprehen[ſ]ion that the Toulon ſquadron may be deſtined for that iſland—The other General officers are Major General Drummond, and Brigadiers Balfour, Carruthers and McFarlane.

DUBUC—Ambaſſador from the late Tippoo [illegible] to the Government of Fr[illegible] and ſo[illegible] [illegible] n the French Go[illegible]ent, [illegible] the Marhatta States, has been condemned to death in France as a ſpy employed by the Agent of Louis the 18th. in England.

London Papers of the 27th. April, mention the capture of many of the enemy's gun brigs, with upwards of 60 ſoldiers in each, and likewiſe of the Spaniſh ſhip Aſia, from Lima to Cadiz, with 200,000 dollars, bars of ſilver, ingots of gold, beſides a valuable cargo.

The Spaniſh Court continues to be under great apprehenſions about the iſland of Minorca, which, according to the lateſt accounts from Madrid, was in a very indifferent ſtate of defence, eſpecially the works of Port Mahon. Its garriſon did not conſiſt of more that ninehundred men, 200 of whom were incapable of doing duty, being confined in the hoſpitals.

The account of Portugal having become an Ally of Spain, and conſequently declared var againſt England, is received through a very queſtionable channel, The *Madrid Gazette* is notorious for its fallacious declarations on all occaſions—and therefore, on the preſent, it is not very likely to abſtain from its uſual indulgencies. If it prove a fact, the event will probably be highly advantageous to the intereſts of England—for we ſhall thus not only be relieved from the hazardous ſuccour of a timid, and feeble ally, at an enormous expenditure of men and money, but become poſſeſſors of that commercial property of Portugal, which ſhe would not entruſt us to protect.

The French fleet which eſcaped from Toulon, conſiſted of 11 ſail of the line, 7 frigates and 2 corvettes: they paſſed the Streights of Gibraltar on the 9th. April, and immediately bore up for Cadiz, before which Sir John Orde was cruizing. When Sir John firſt received intelligence of their approach his ſquadron was buſy in overhauling their rigging, and had their topmaſts ſtruck and their yards down; but ſuch was the deſpatch uſed to put the ſquadron in a ſtate to meet the enemy, that in four hours it was in perfect order. The French admiral did not, however, think it adviſable to attack Sir John, notwithſtanding his great ſuperiority of force, for the Britiſh ſquadron only conſiſted of *ſix ſail of the line and two frigates*, and had alſo the diſadvantage of being incumbered with tranſports. The French fleet ſtood directly into Cadiz.

A difference of opinion had ariſen between Mr. Pitt and Lord Sidmouth, reſpecting the perſon nominated for the office of Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Pitt having recommended Sir Charles Middleton, and Lord Sidmouth, Lord Buckinghamſhire. Matters, however, were ſoon adjuſted, upon an explanation between the parties.

Two ſail of the line, and an embarkation of troops, effected their eſcape from Rochfort before the return of the firſt ſquadron. Its deſtination was unknown.

The temporary ſucceſs of the French, in eſcaping our Cruizers, is treated as matter of great exultation in the French papers. The Moniteur pretends that in a a few months there will not be a ſtation in the ocean, on which a French Cruizer will not be found—that many ſtrong veſſels have already left the harbours of France, and others are ſpeedily to follow them; and inſultingly concludes by offering a friendly advice to all Inſurance Companies, to make haſte to raiſe the premium of inſurance, before it is too late.

Bonaparte on the 26th. of May, was crowned King of Italy. The ceremony, which was very ſplendid, was preceded and followed by Fetes; horſe and chariot races &c.&c. and the event was celebrated all over France, as well as in Italy.

The King of Sweden ſtill takes every opportunity of manifeſting his reſentment againſt the new Emperor and King. On learning that the King of Pruſſia had ſent him the Order of the Black Eagle, he returned the inſignia of that order, which he had received ſome years ago, informing the King of Pruſſia, that he conſidered the *diſtance* between him and Bonaparte as being too great to admit of their being members of the ſame Order—The King of Pruſſia immediately recalled his Miniſter from Stockholm, and informed the Swediſh Miniſter at Berlin, th[at] he conſidered him as no longer poſſeſſed of [his] official character.

Ge[neral] [Fe]rrand commanding at St. Domin[go] [illegible] otice by proclamation that every [illegible] he act of trading with the Negroes [illegible] ut to death; and the AMERICAN G[overnm]ent had been ſo far influenced by motives [of e]xpediency, as to loſe ſight of the princip[les] [w]hich they contended ſo vehement[ly] [in] their ſtruggle for independence, and h[av]ed an ACT OF CONGRESS forbidding [illegible] ce to be afforded to the natives of H[illegible] [A]ct begins as follows, "*Whereas a* [illegible] *exiſts in Hiſpaniola againſt the* MOTH[ER] [COUNTR]Y.!!!

T[he] [illegible] Commons in conference with the Lor[ds] [illegible] inted Chamber, requeſted that LORD [illegible] might be permitted to attend the S[elect] [Co]mmittee of the Houſe, for the purpoſe o[f] [exam]ination on the ſubject of the Tenth Repor[t] [illegible] the Lords in acceding to this requeſt annexed to it ſo many limitations and reſtrictions, that the Select Committee reported to the Houſe of Commons, that the examination of his Lordſhip would not anſwer any uſeful purpoſe.

Lord Garlies is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

CAPTAIN LIND of the Centurion has been preſented to His Majeſty, and *Knighted*, for his gallant action with the Marengo.

GENEALOGICAL TREE.

At the Coronation of KINGS and EMPERORS, the principal Genealogiſt of the Empire or Kingdom, carries in proceſſion the Genealogical Tree of the Royal Family before the anointed Monarch. The following is Bonaparte's Genealogy.

Mrs. *Ranioglini* of Baſle, married *M. Ranioglini;* and, ſecondly, *M. Feſch.* She had by theſe marriages *Lætitia Ranioglini*, and *M. Feſch*, now Cardinal *Feſch.*

Lætitia Ranioglina married *Carlo Bonaparte*, a Recorder of a Petty Tribunal of Ajaccio.

Lætitia Bonaparte was afterwards miſtreſs of Count *Barbœuf*, Governor of Corſica. Her children by *Carlo Bonaparte* and Count *Marbœuf* are—his Imperial Highneſs *Joſeph Bonaparte*, who married her Imperial Highneſs *M. M. Clary*, daughter of a Ship-broker at Marſeilles.

His Imperial Majeſty, *Napoleon Bonaparte*, who married Madame de *Beauharnois*, firſt the wife of Count *Beauharnois*, and afterwards the miſtreſs of *Barras &c. &c. &c.*

PRINCE LUCIEN BONAPARTE.—He was at firſt an Abbe. In 1798 he was employed in the waggon ſervice of the army of Provence, at 100l. a year. His firſt wife was a *pot girl* in the tavern of one *Maximin*, near Toulon: ſhe died at Neuilly in 1797, from bad treatment. His ſecond wife is Madame *Jaubertbou*, the divorced wife of an Exchange Broker of Paris.

His Royal Highneſs *Louis Bonaparte* married Mademoiſelle *Beauharnois*, daughter of her *Imperial Majeſty*, by—during the life of her firſt huſband.

Citizen *Jerome Bonaparte* married Miſs *Paterſon*, a very reſpectable and beautiful young Lady, of Baltimore.

Her Imperial Highneſs Princeſs *Eliza*, the ſiſter of her *Imperial Majeſty*, married at Marſeilles, *Bacciochi*, ſon of a waiter at a coffee-houſe, and marker at a billiard table at Aix-la-Chapell in 1792.

Her Imperial Highneſs Princeſs *Matilda Bonaparte* married General *Murat*, ſon of an oſtler at Cahors.

Her Imperial Highneſs Princeſs PAULINA BORGHESE, married, firſt, General LE CLERC, who was the ſon of a wool-dealer at Pontoiſe. His mother Madame LE CLERC, was a retail dealer in corn and flour: her brother had been hanged for robbery.

LONDON,—26th. April.

The advices which have been received from Liſbon by the laſt packet, expreſs various opinions as to the part Portugal will be forced or ſuffered to take in the preſent criſis of affairs; but the predominant ſentiment of that country ſeems to be, that *Bonaparte* will not admit of her preſerving her neutrality, being determined upon ſhutting her ports againſt the marine and commerce of Great Britain.

The Daniſh ſhip Kron Princeſſes, is arrived at Dover, and landed C. *Holſt* and two other paſſengers. They touched at the Cape, two large French privateers arrived there the day before they ſailed, and brought word that a French fleet might be expected every day.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has been pleaſed to ſend a valuable Diamond Ring to Mr. CHEVALIER, of South Audley-ſtreet, for his Publication on *Gun-ſhot Wounds*, which obtained the Premium lately offered by the Royal College of Surgeons in London,

The debate in the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, though not very ſpirited, was of conſiderable importance. Before it began, Mr. Pitt gave notice of his intention to move on Monday next, for leave to bring in a bill for the continuance of the powers of the Commiſſioners of Naval inquiry. He ſhould alſo move, "that a committee be appointed to inquire into the ſtate of the expenditure in the Military and other departments of the Publick Service. The Houſe would then have an opportunity of either being ſatisfied that no abuſes did exiſt, or if they ſaw the evidence of ſuch an exiſtence they would have it in their power to correct thoſe abuſes."

In the courſe of his ſpeech Mr. Pitt made the following explicit declaration:—I heartily concur, Sir, in the appointment of a ſelect committee, to continue father the ſubject of the TENTH REPORT. I am particularly anxious for a moſt minute inveſtigatio[n] [i]nto that part of it, in which according to the [ſtat]ement of the honorable Gentleman, I a[m] [m]yſelf implicated. On that ſubject I am ea[illegible] Honorable Gentleman ſhould brin[g] [illegible] every thing in his power. I hope t[illegible] the many years of my life which have been devoted to the publick ſervice, I may preſume, without flattery to myſelf, to think that I have ſo conducted myſelf as to evince that I am be[y]ond [any] corrupt or ſordid motive. Far am I how[ever] from wiſhing to rely on any charge like [the] preſent on character. I have no deſire whatever to ſcreen myſelf from inquiry, but ſolicit it, as the greateſt favor which can be beſtowed on me."

HOUSE OF LORDS,—MAY 10.

The queſtion of the Catholic Emancipation was yeſterday diſcuſſed in the Houſe of Lords. Lord Grenville moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve into a committee to examine the Petition which was read. This was oppoſed by Lords Hawkeſbury and Sidmouth.—The debate being protracted to great length, was adjourned to the 13th. May,

The Speakers in the Houſe of Lords on the firſt day's debate concerning the Catholic Emancipation were, in *favour* of it Lord Grenville, Lord Spencer, Lord Holland ——: *againſt* it, Lord Hawkeſbury, the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Mulgrave, Biſhop of Durham, Lord Redeſdale.—On the ſecond day's debate, *for it*, Lords Suffolk, Moira, Darnley, Norfolk, King and Hutchinſon, *againſt it* [illegible] [Buck]inghamſhire, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, [and] th[e] Lord Chancellor. The diviſion was

For	-	49
Againſt	-	178
Majority againſt	-	129

It is remarked that there never was ſo full a Sitting of the Houſe of Peers as on this occaſion.

In the Houſe of Commons Mr. Fox on the 13th. preſented the Catholic Petition, which he ſupported in an eloquent ſpeech of four hours. He was oppoſed by Dr. Duigenan, who was anſwered by Mr. Grattan.

HOUSE of COMMONS,—16th. May.

MR. GREY wiſhed to be informed by the Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to him (Mr. Pitt) whether it was probable that any communication would be made to the Houſe on the ſubject of the negotiations between us and Foreign Powers, which he had ſome time ſince ſpoken of and upon the favourable reſult of which he had at that time held out ſome hopes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer aſſured the Hon. Gent. that as ſoon as ſuch communication could be made conſiſtently with the public intereſt, it ſhould be done. But at preſent it was impoſſible for him to ſtate any thing *certain* in the ſubject.

MR. FOX obſerved that the Right Hon. Gent. had laid ſuch particular emphaſis on the word *certain*, and from his general mode of delivery it might ſeem as if ſomething particular was to be inferred from the expreſſion. He would be glad to know if things were now in ſuch a train as might lead the houſe to expect a favourable iſſue?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer *made no reply.*

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Military Expenditure inquiry bill.

The following perſons were made as Commiſſioners under the bill.

Major Gen. Oakes,	Mr. Cumming,
Colonel Beckwith,	Mr. Peters,
Lieut. Col. Drinkwater,	Mr. Boſanquet,
Mr. Cox.	

On that part of the bill which authoriſes the Commiſſion to inquire into abuſes that "do exiſt."

MR. GILES propoſed to ſubſtitute the words, "that may have exiſted, or do exiſt."

MR. ROSE ſaid he wiſhed the enquiry to be as wide as poſſible, and particularly alluded to the caſe of the late Lord Holland,— a ſum of £. 250,000, had lain in the hands of him and his Executors for fourteen years, and during all that time the public were paying intereſt for it. It was true there was no poſitive law againſt this, but tho' the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite may wrap himſelf up in his integrity, and make that an anſwer, was he ignorant that he was drawing the profit of this tranſaction all the while.

Mr. Fox ſaid he was willing to go into the enquiry if neceſſary. Whatever the Gentleman might think, he was perfectly ignorant of the tranſaction, having refuſed to act as Executor to his father.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that after the words, "inquire into abuſes that do exiſt," be added the words—"or, if there appears to be occaſion, may have exiſted."

The Houſe divided on Mr. Pitt's amendment.

Ayes 98.—Noes 62.—Majority 56.

By Order of the Executors to the Eſtate of the late Mr. Richardſon Deceaſed.

To be Sold
By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY, the 25th. October,
At One o'Clock,

A PAIR of CARRIAGE HORSES with HARNESS,
AND
A BAY SADDLE HORSE.

For Sale on Commission,
BY DAVID YOUNG,
Punjum Cloth
FOR SHEETING, &c.
FRESH FROM THE LOOM,
ALSO
A FEW
BENGAL SEED PEAS.
FRENCH CLARET,
OF AN EXCELLENT QUALIT[Y]
At 5 Pagodas [p]er [illegible]

[M]ADRA[S]: PRINTED [BY] JO[H]N Y[OU]NG, IN [illegible]AM'S BROAD-WAY.